

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 21 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 89 55

July 21 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 88 77

WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 20.79

2975 日十初月大

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

三時禮 一廿月七英倫 單張每份十仙 全年四元

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CONFLICT.

ENORMOUS AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN LOSSES.

The Kaiser's Telegram to His Sister.

BULGARIA "READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES."

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

KRUPP'S WORKMEN DISSATISFIED.

GERMAN MILITARY METHODS.

July 20, 1.55 p.m.
It is reported from Biele that the directors of Krupps met the representatives of their workmen on Sunday with a view to settling a dispute. Prior to the meeting the military authorities warned both sides that, unless an immediate arrangement was reached they would take drastic measures. The directors conceded some demands and peace was patched up, but the workmen are dissatisfied and many left being unable to bear the strain, saying they prefer to take a chance of being killed in the trenches.

EXCESSIVE COAL PROFITS TO BE TAXED.

"COAL OWNERS A SHREWD BODY OF MEN."

July 20, 3.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bannerman said that the Government intended to tax excessive coal profits. The rise in the price is represented at twenty millions over the whole year. He declared that coal owners, as a class, were not extortionate, but a shrewd body of men.

FURTHER HONOURS FOR SIR R. BORDEN.

July 20, 1.55 p.m.
The freedom of the City of London will be conferred upon Sir R. Borden, on the 29th. It is expected that all the members of the Cabinet will be present.

GERMAN LABOUR AGITATORS IN AMERICA.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

July 20, 1.55 p.m.
Negotiations to avert the strike of ammunition workers at Bridgeport, Connecticut, failed, and the strike begins to-day.

BULGARIA AND THE WAR.

PREMIERS' STATEMENT.

July 20, 1.55 p.m.
The Bulgarian Premier, in an interview with the Temps, declared that Bulgaria was ready for all eventualities with an army stronger than ever. But if she engaged in the conflict it would only be if she was assured of realising her national aspirations, with the possession of Macedonia.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS NOT DEPRESSED.

AUSTRO-GERMANS' ENORMOUS LOSSES.

July 20, 1.55 p.m.
General von Hindenberg's onset has not depressed the people in Petrograd, where it is pointed out, that the elaborate German strategy has hitherto only half succeeded, because it has failed to entice the Russians from south to north Poland. General von Mackensen's Austro-Germans lost enormously during the attacks on the strong Russian positions, on the river to the south of Lublin, while the Russians succeeded in dislodging from the Metelin forest, on the river Bug, to the south of Cholm, thus threatening General Mackensen's rear.

KAISER TO MAKE EUROPE TREMBLE. "HAS PARALYSED THE RUSSIANS!"

July 20, 1.55 a.m.
It is reported that the Kaiser has telegraphed to his sister, the Queen of Greece, saying that he has paralysed the Russians for six months to come and is about to deliver a stroke on the western front that will make Europe tremble.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

LINE SWAYING HITHER AND THITHER.

July 20, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the greatest battle yet fought during the present war, for Warsaw, is raging with full fury. The line is swaying hither and thither and the enemy, in this the first phase, is gaining more ground but suffering enormous losses, the Russians hurling the Germans back. The favourable points of the two vital sectors, are the district before the great fortress on the line from Novogorodovsk to Ostrolenka, along the Narow, and the key of the position near Krasnostav to the south of Lublin, Cholm, near the railway. A communique says the Germans have re-assumed the offensive and captured Polery, a village on the river Narow front, but other attacks further southward have been successfully repulsed. Then the Russians fought obstinately a rearguard action towards Ostrolenka, afterwards delivering a brilliant counter-attack.

Fighting to the south of the Lublin-Cholm railway is most desperately violent. The Russians successfully repulsed General von Mackensen during the whole day but at dawn the Germans captured Krasnostav and the forts around there. During the course of the day, however, the Russians repulsed extremely determined attacks near Krasnostav. The Austrians after being held up on the river Molica, established themselves in a village on the right bank to the south east of Krasnostav whereupon the Russians withdrew to their second line positions. Further to the east the Russians defeated four furious attacks delivered on a wide front and supported by masses of artillery, they also drove the Austro-Germans from their trenches. The Russians maintained all their positions on the Dniester.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

July 20, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that operations on the western front are almost confined to bombardments, this also includes Soissons.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED.

July 20, 5.20 p.m.
A Paris communique says that a number of German attacks were easily repulsed.

GERMANS CAPTURE WINDAU ON THE BALTIC.

July 20, 1.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Germans claim the capture of Windau, on the Baltic.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER CREDIT FOR 150 MILLIONS STERLING.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE A FREER HAND.

July 20, 5.20 p.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved a vote of credit for 150 millions sterling, making a total for the war 1,012 millions. It is estimated that the present vote will last till August 31. Mr. Asquith said that the daily expenditure might increase somewhat, especially in regard to loans to the Allies. He made an interesting proposal that loans might be extended to certain States beyond those to the Allies and the Dominions. Mr. Asquith added: "I am sure the House will agree with me that the Government should have a freer hand."

Parliament will re-assemble about the middle of September.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE SUCCESS OF THE ITALIANS.

July 20, 3.35 a.m.
The Italians achieved a notable success on the Isonzo front on the 18th inst. The official communique states that a resolute and sanguinary action, in which field and heavy guns co-operated most perfectly with the infantry, ended in the storming of several lines of armoured trenches on the Carso plateau and the capture of two thousand prisoners, six machine guns, fifteen hundred rifles and much ammunition.

The attack was renewed yesterday morning with redoubled vigour.

The Italian offensive is also developing favourably in the Falsarego region, Cadore, where three blockhouses were captured by the bayonet.

Fort Hermann, north-east of Plezzo, in Carinthia, is seriously damaged as the result of bombardment.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

July 20, 3.15 p.m.
The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the India Consolidation Bill.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK.

July 20, 1.35 a.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that it is officially announced that the cruiser Garibaldi was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on Sunday. Most of the crew were saved.

ITALIAN SEA AND AIR FLEETS BUSY.

July 20, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that an official message states that since the 7th inst. Italian warships and aircraft have been most active on the enemy's Adriatic coast and have destroyed stores, observation stations and telegraphs on the Dalmatian islands. A division of old armoured cruisers comprising the Varese, Francesco Ferruccio, Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Vettor Pisani approached Cattaro at dawn on the 18th inst. and bombarded the railway. Simultaneously small craft destroyed the military buildings at Gravosa and landed a reconnoitring detachment on the island of Giuppana. A number of the enemy's battleships sought refuge in Cattaro, and did not venture to come out though they had steam up.

Our vessels while retiring were attacked by submarines and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, after avoiding the first attack, was torpedoed and sunk. The crew were most cool and gave cheers for the King before they jumped into the sea in accordance with orders. The majority were saved.

Our airships on the 7th inst. for the second time bombed the arsenal at Trieste, and our seaplanes on the 14th bombed the Austrian destroyers in the canal near Pola as well as the batteries near Salvoe lighthouse. Our airships on the 16th bombed the railway station and works of the Trieste-Montebelluna railway. An enemy seaplane was also captured on the 17th.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The attempt to avert the ammunition workers' strike at Bridgeport failed.

It is probable that there will be an immediate settlement of the coalfields trouble.

The freedom of the City of London is to be conferred on Sir R. Borden on the 29th.

An Amsterdam message says the Germans claim the capture of Windau on the Baltic.

Bulgaria has declared that she is ready for all eventualities with an army stronger than ever.

The Italians have been notably successful against the Austrians. An Italian submarine was torpedoed.

A Petrograd communique says that the fighting to the south of Lublin-Cholm railway is desperately violent.

The directors of Krupps met the representatives of the workmen on Sunday with a view to settling a dispute.

Mr. Asquith made an interesting proposal that loans might be extended to certain States beyond the Allies and the Dominions.

An interesting Note has been sent to Great Britain by America in connection with rights of American citizens, as the Times learns.

It is held that Germany respected the neutrality of Holland because she remained strictly neutral and therefore differed from Belgium.

The Austrian warships during the Italian bombardment, took refuge in Cattaro, and though they had steam up, they did not elect to enter into the fight.

Mr. Asquith has moved a vote of credit for 150 millions sterling, making a total for the war 1,012 millions. It is estimated that the present vote will last till August 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the greatest battle yet fought during the war, for Warsaw, is raging in full fury. The line is swaying hither and thither.

The German military authorities, prior to the meeting of Krupps employees, warned both sides that, unless an arrangement was reached, they would take drastic measures.

According to the Under Secretary of State for War, the new multi-engined aeroplanes are no more efficient than the single engined ones, nor do they carry guns heavier than machine-guns.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 28.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

Thursday, July 29.

Association of Exporters and Dealers of H.K.—annual meeting—4 p.m.

Extraordinary General meeting of Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong—4.30 p.m.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

Friday, July 30.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Right Note.
Lord Darnley strikes the right note in his appeal for help for the Seamen's Hospital when he reminds us of the way in which the men of our mercantile marine have risen to the occasion of the war, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Scouring peril and defying death, they have kept our trade and commerce going, and the nation's debt to them is immense. It is for these gallant merchant seamen, when they happen to be ill or injured, that the hospital at Greenwich exists. It wants thirty thousand pounds. Let our gratitude see that it gets it.

Wellington and Maresfield Park.

Wellington was for many years a regular visitor to Maresfield Park, the Sussex estate now owned by Prince Munster, concerning which some question has been asked in the House. Maresfield was then the property of Sir John Shelley, whose wife a wealthy heiress, spent £70,000 on improving the house and estate. Lady Shelley gives a vivid account in her diary of a shooting party at Maresfield, when the Duke "contrived to empty two powder horns and a half in the morning, with very little to show for it. The hero of Waterloo was a very wild shot. After wounding a retriever, and later on peeping the keeper's gallery, he inadvertently sprinkled the barrels of an old woman who chanced to be washing clothes at her window."

Sir Edward Albert Galt.

Sir Edward Albert Galt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in succession to Sir Charles Bayley, who retires in November on appointment as a Member of the Council of India. Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, Indian Civil Service, succeeds Sir Edward Galt as a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. William Didsbury Sheppard, C.I.E., and Mr. George Carmichael, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, have been appointed Members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to Mr. C. H. A. Hill, appointed a Member of the Governor-General's Council, and Sir Richard A. Lamb, who shortly vacates his seat on the expiration of his term of office.

Developing Coal and Iron Industries.

The Fuchang Company, the joint enterprise in which the Peking Syndicate and a strong Chinese group have engaged by amalgamation of certain of their interests, is making arrangements for the establishment of a distributing centre for coal and iron in Peking. There is ample room for competition in the Peking district, both in coal and in iron, and the new venture should be a benefit to both the co-operating concerns. It is the lack of distributing centres in the case of the largest Chinese iron and coal mining concerns that is letting in very undesirable competitors, who are making their profits out of what is really Chinese coal, and are taking those profits clean out of the country.

Japanese National Debt.

According to a Tokyo telegram the foreign debt of Japan now stands at the trifling sum of just over £200,000,000, which is more than the foreign debt of the United States, or of Germany before the war, or indeed of most other European countries; and to this foreign debt there is to be added a sum of £30,000,000, at least, for local debt of a municipal or semi-municipal kind. Of the total amount of Japanese indebtedness 90 per cent. has been built up by armament and military expenditure, 10 per cent. has been brought about by "exploitation of new territory." It is a pleasant reflection for the foreign nations to whom Japan owes money that ten per cent. of that borrowing has been invested in closing the door to foreign trade in Chosen, Manchuria and other places, and that the same operation of peaceful penetration at other people's expense is now proposed for Szechuan, Fokien and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

NOTICE.

Ten Victor Records

which should be in every home

Another group of ten records which are among the favorites in the Victor Record catalog.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 16833 | a Meet Me To-night in Dreamland
b To the Strains of that Wedding March | Young |
| 17227 | a Clow Worm
b In Lover's Lane | Murray |
| 17229 | a Glory of the Yankee Navy
b Universal Peace March | Prior's Orchestra
Pryor's Band
Sousa's Band |
| 17233 | a Red Wing
b Rainbow | Prior's Band
Dudley-Macdonough Q. |
| 64038 | For all Eternity (Song) | Murray & Hayden |
| 91086 | Madame Butterfly-L'ultima scena | Quartet de Gogorza |
| 70106 | Porcellino Lass | Destinn |
| 70110 | Message Boy | Lauder |
| 64300 | Marionettes-Scherzo (Gilbert) | Lauder |
| 74044 | Traumerei (Schumann) | Powell (Cello)
Hollman |

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

"KEEP AT ALL COSTS THE LORETTE CREST!"

German Officer's Story of Five Days' Battle.

Paris, June 2.—An Official Note, issued by the Press Bureau to-day, gives an interesting account of the fighting around Notre Dame de Lorette, based on information in a note-book found on the body of Captain Siewer, commanding the 1st Battalion of the 3rd German Infantry Regiment.

These notes plainly show the weakness of the German troops at a certain part of the front. The captain, who was killed on May 20, advised his superiors ten days earlier, after receiving an order to keep at all costs the Lorette crest, that this was practically impossible, owing to the losses sustained by his troops.

"Our fighting strength," he wrote "is reduced in the 3rd Regiment to four non-commissioned officers and 25 men in the first company, 80 non-commissioned officers and men in the second, 187 men in the third, and 80 in the fourth, making a total for the entire battalion of 272 non-commissioned officers and men, which represents a third of the normal strength. On the 11th I received the order to attack, but that was impossible."

Little to Eat.

The captain then gives a narrative describing the battle, which lasted for five days, and says the men had to fight with hardly anything to eat.

"We should have evacuated Notre Dame de Lorette, but it seems we were only fighting for prestige and for a question of *amour propre*. My orders are: 'You must re-take Notre Dame de Lorette.' This is easy to say, but it is impossible to accomplish. I call for reinforcements, but all to no avail. I manage to hold on until the 20th, despite the fact that my men run away each time a shell falls. I must threaten them that they will be court-martialed. Still reinforcements are not forthcoming."

"10 p.m., May 20.—The situation is desperate."

This is the last entry in the diary, as soon afterwards the captain was killed. The Press Bureau communicates the following:

"These notes show the remarkable results obtained by our artillery and infantry, and also demonstrate the superhuman efforts which Germany is obliged to ask her armies to put forth, and that was before Italy's entry into the conflict."

RUSSIA "LEFT OUT OF CALCULATIONS."

The enemy's unpleasant Awakening.

Zurich, June 6.—Amidst the choruses of jubilation in Vienna over the fall of Przmyśl, the newspapers sound a note of warning against over-estimating the importance of the victory.

The war-correspondent of the *Zeit* telegraphs that the fall of Przmyśl does not mean a decision of the great battle in Eastern Galicia. It is only an important part of it.

The Russians, the correspondent says, have proved themselves stubborn fighters, and they also have large reserves of fresh troops. General Count von Linsingen's army has still tremendous obstacles to overcome in the advance to the Danube.

The military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse* writes that the losses the Russians have sustained during the war are enormous, but their reserves are enormous also. After the great victories in August and September and the heavy fighting in November and December, it was believed that Russia might be left out of military calculations, but only too soon came fresh attacks and new offensive operations on a greater scale than before.

Special telegrams from headquarters report very severe fighting on the battle front in Galicia. The Russian vanguards are opposing the pursuit by General von Linsingen's army, south of the Danube, and are covering the retreat across the river. General Mackensen's army is again meeting violent attacks from fresh Russian reserve forces, and the Russians are exerting enormous pressure in the region of the San.

WAR STRICKEN BERLIN.

Shops Closed and Street Traffic Reduced.

Copenhagen, June 7. The *Hovedstad* states that Berlin has been quieter of late, although every German still believes that the war was forced upon his country. The first month's confident feeling of victory has disappeared.

Military trains are now leaving Berlin unaccompanied by either singing or cheering. The war is heavy on the people's nerves—a fact which may explain partly the crowded lunatic asylums.

The traffic in Berlin is about one fourth of the usual. There is hardly a decent cab to be hired. Everywhere one sees closed shops with cards "To let." Nowhere is business as usual. Great streets like Wertheim's are empty at noon and empty at bedtime.

Prepaid Advertisements

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Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

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Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

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21 Wongsichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The whole or part of Shop in Chater Road.—

Apply OLARK & Co., Opticians.

ALLIES' RAIN OF SHELLS NEAR AT HAND

French Tribute to Lloyd George.

Paris June 8.—The *Figaro* to-day publishes a eulogistic article on Mr. Lloyd George.

Taking for its theme Mr. Lloyd George's statement that he "believed things were now going all right" and that "he felt the machine beginning to move," the newspaper says there could be no doubt that things would move. It was sufficient to have followed the career of the man who accepted the mission of supplying the British Army and the Armies of the Allies with all the munitions necessary to finish with the Germans once and for all.

"All the world," the journal proceeds, "is convinced that Mr. Lloyd George will succeed in the task he has undertaken just as he has succeeded in all the tasks he has undertaken up to the present, because the career of this man has been synonymous with success."

The *Figaro* concludes as follows:—

"Things are going well; for this month an increase in production of one fifth is expected. This increase will be multiplied threefold, fivefold, and tenfold if necessary. Things are going well with us also, and so they will go in Russia. The rain of shells is near at hand."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—One room, bathroom attached. On first level, furnished with or without board. Electric light and telephone. Apply "A.B.C." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced Comptroller for an Import and Export Firm. Stating full particulars as regards security, apply to "X.X.X." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—A Shift Engineer (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married men. First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak, for a year or longer.—F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

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Namshan, London.

Skinner, London.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

NOTICES.

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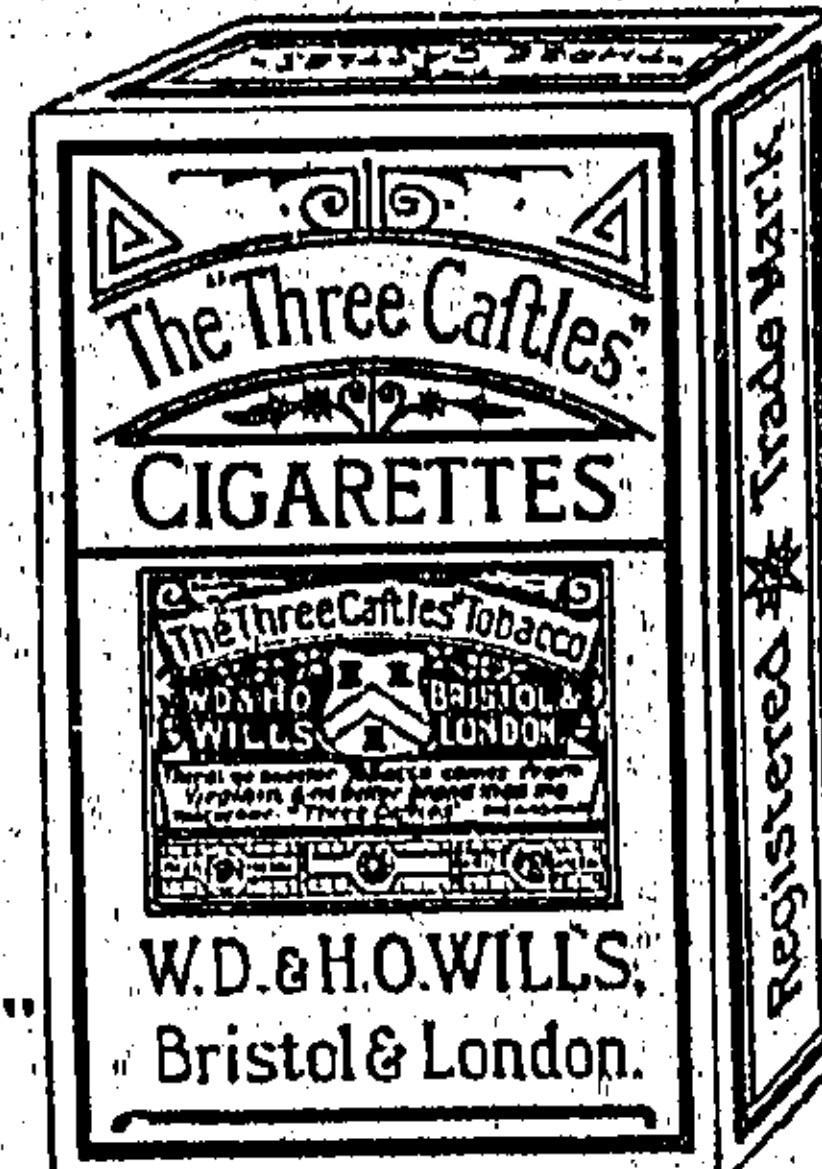
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

MOORHEAD.—FARROW.—On June 5, 1915, at the British Consulate, Amoy, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. L. Lloyd, Dr. John Moorhead to Kate Dorothy Farrow, daughter of Mrs. L. Barr.

DEATH.

OGDEN.—On Thursday, July 15, 1915, Mrs. Mary L. Ogden, mother of Mrs. L. B. Ridgely, Hankow, in the 82nd year of her age.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

THE AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENT.

We expressed the opinion, some little time since, that the exposure of Germany's *locus communis* and of the rabbiish spread broadcast by the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* etc. would only spur the inventors on to fresh and more elaborate efforts. From the British Foreign Office wire which appeared in our issue of Monday it would seem that we did not do the lie-brokers an injustice or underestimate their gifts. We are not going to dispute the cleverness of the advertisement published by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company; on the other hand we frankly admit it, and own that its wording could only have been emanated from persons having a profound knowledge of human nature—with special reference to the variety to be found in the United States.

The puzzle in the American temperament which exists for all Britishers is the curious mingling of acuteness and credulity; of business-capacity and sentimentality. None of us understands the mixture; none of us ever will; but we know that it is there. Germany knows this also, and has, with amazing skill (for so chuckle-headed a people), worked upon it up to the last ounce. It is doubtful if she could possibly have hit upon a more clever means of appealing to this great neutral nation. Americans, as a race, have a perfectly genuine abhorrence of cruelty and tyranny. They had received incontrovertible proof, through their own Foreign Office agents, of the damnable practices of the Germans in Belgium and, having sifted the evidence, accepted it thenceforth. Something, therefore, had to be done by Germany to counteract the terrible truths which the people of the United States had assimilated. The counterblast hit upon was one which would have deceived far more sceptical people than those at whom it was aimed. Judging from the wire, the allusion to the British Government is the slightest and most casual in the world. All interest is made to centre in the description of the explosive, and the writer of the advertisement assumes, in the most natural manner possible, that it is an understood thing by everybody that Britain should use such a weapon; that it all, so to speak, comes in her day's work!

It is idle to pretend that such clever blackguardism is harmless to our national prestige and pride. There is always a possibility that at least some of the mud thrown may stick. The advertisement has had two and a half months in which to do its poisonous work—work which it may take the Imperial Government's protest ten times as long to undo. The Empire's pride feels the pinch, in that its some-one of a race that has always been known to play a clean game; and a slur on the national honour is a stab to every individual who takes his heritage and his citizenship as a Britisher seriously. Therefore it is futile to deny that the insult in question is of a mortifying nature. We can only comfort ourselves with the reflection that truth must always prevail in the end and that our clear record in the past will weigh with all neutral people who have any sense of reasoning and of justice. When the war is over, there will be plenty of opportunities of establishing facts and of wiping out at least the worst of the impressions created by this and other lies, and Britain's honour will then shine more brightly than ever before. For our present enemies, our friends and the neutral nations are going to have it forced home to them that, throughout, our men fought a straight fight and not only scorned dirty measures but were never even tempted thereto; never having conceived it possible that they could descend to means only fit for the semi-savages against whom they are battling.

The Kaiser Again.

After having lain low since his performance in the Synagogue at Lodz, the Kaiser has once more come to the fore in a dramatic manner. He has telegraphed to the Queen of Greece that he has paralysed the Russians for six months to come, and is about to deliver a stroke on the Western front that will make Europe tremble! The assertion as to the Russians is interesting in that, so far as we remember, it is the first time that our friend William has taken the lie-mongering business out of the hands of experts and branched out on his own account. The attempt is poor and amateurish, and must make the more accomplished liars in his employ laugh contemptuously. Even the most skilled general in the world would not dare to say that a single action or succession of actions had paralysed an adversary for six months to come, more especially when that particular adversary happened still to be in possession of millions of troops. But the Kaiser does not take that into consideration. The only comment that fits the occasion is that he is "mad, mad, mad; mad as the maddest of Latters!"

The Krupp Labour Troubles.

So Britain is not alone in finding a discontented element among her industrial population. Have we heard before that there was dissatisfaction among the Krupp factory hands? We believe not; though vague stories of labour troubles have filtered through from the German manufacturing towns from time to time. Whoever despatched the wire from Basle had either a magnificent fund of humour, or else none at all. The directors met the representatives of the workmen with a view to settling the dispute. Good! But, by way of a start, the military authorities butted in and promised drastic measures unless an immediate arrangement was reached. This is funnier than anything we have read this many a day. Renter's use of the expression "patched up" is significant, particularly in view of the statement that follows. Perhaps if Germany were a little less militarist in her handling of labour affairs, and Britain a little more so, matters might be adjusted.

Mr. Asquith and the Loan.

Mr. Asquith's suggestion that "loans might be extended to certain States beyond the Allies' dominions," will probably meet with general approbation, as will his assertion that the Government should have a freer hand. The only common-sense view seems to be that, since we want money, and since our credit and securities are more than sufficient, the Government is justified in raising as much by legitimate means as possible, and in extending the loan as far as circumstances and opportunity choose to carry it. The Coalition Government enjoys almost universal approval; therefore it would be well to leave money matters unreservedly in its hands. The dangerous experimentalists, with whom it was not safe to leave complete control of the State's banking account, have been weeded out of the Ministry, and those who now form it are, in almost every case, men who are very unlikely to involve the nation in a cent more expenditure than is necessary; and we believe that nine-tenths of the subjects of the *Em* are sufficiently confident in them to be perfectly willing to see them take absolute control.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Volunteer reserve orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H. K. V. R. State: Long Rifles and Bayonets. Members in possession of Long Rifles are required to hand them in together with bayonets to Volunteer Headquarters before 10 a.m. on the date hereunder:—
Members of "A" and "B" Companies on Thursday 22nd instant. Members of "C" and "D" Companies on Friday 23rd instant. The Rifles and Bayonets will be re-issued before 5.30 p.m. on the evening of the day on which they were handed in.

DAY BY DAY.

"TIS EXPECTATION MAKES A BLESSING DEAR; HEAVEN WERE NOT HEAVEN, IF WE KNEW WHAT IT WERE.—Schilling.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34½ published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Amoy to-day at 3 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Empire to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong Shares.—\$55½, sales.
Indo-Chinas \$124, buyers.
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ltd.—\$73, buyers.
China and Manilla—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.
Shell Transports 89½, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$35, buyers.
China Sagara.—\$127, sellers.
Kung Yaka Tia. 15, sellers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shai—Tia. 98, buyers.
Hongkong Electric.—\$42, buyers.
Hongkong Tramways.—\$5, sales.
Langkats.—Tia. 39, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 119th anniversary of the death of Robert Burns.

Some Fine Photographs.

We have received from Mee Cheong some fine photographs of the district destroyed by the Canton fire.

A Handsome Poster.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha send us a most handsome poster in colours, advertising the Coronation festivities in Japan and the ter-centenary of the Nikko Temple.

Standard Oil Man Volunteers. We are informed that Mr. Jasper Clark, manager of the Standard Oil Company's lubricating department, left for Home yesterday, with the intention of joining the army. On account of some trouble with his leg he failed to be enrolled here, but hopes to obtain a commission on reaching England. On his return to the Colony he will, of course, be re-instated in his old post.

THE FULL COURT.

Hearing of will Case Continued.

The hearing of the will case was continued by the Full Court, this morning, when Mr. Alabaster said he agreed with the argument of Mr. Pollock and further pointed out that even in the new territory the custom differed from what obtains in Victoria. Mr. Jenkin argued that illegitimate children of parents domiciled in England were not recognised, but children born out of wedlock in a country where polygamous marriages obtained, were recognised by our laws. The hearing was again adjourned.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received through the courtesy of the American Consul General, from the Manila Observatory at noon July 21, 1915. Typhoon over or near Molocaina moving north or north-north-east.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN INDIA.

Affairs in America.

It comes as something of a surprise that, after all, the United States has taken official notice of the complaints made by private firms as to the British blockade. The Bippant may seek to dismiss the situation with a half sneer at "yet another Washington Note!" but there will be a majority who will regard the matter with seriousness and will regret that America has laid herself open to the charge of unfairness and selfishness—or else of readiness to be coerced by her capitalists. That Sir Edward Grey will have a practical and pertinent answer ready we do not doubt; nor is there any reason to fear that he will eventually succeed in making the grumblers see reason; but we can do without such little courtesies just now, and anything that tends, even temporarily, to strain the relations between Britain and the States is greatly to be deplored. The path is a broken and troubled one for our Ministers in any case, and they will have need of all their diplomatic faculties to avoid barking their shins. The matter may not be a great one, but every trifling fret is an unwelcome addition to the load of those who are trying to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. The affair of the American ammunition workers is one for their own Government to attend to. Britain can obviously do nothing, and has quite enough industrial business of her own on hand as it is.

The Alien in India.

We would again hazard the opinion that the people at Home need not unduly worry themselves as the Raj's handling of its aliens. Confessedly there has been plenty of leniency shown in India, and that leniency has been abused; but when it comes to coping with alien neighbours, we prefer to back the Indian, or any Colonial Government against that in Britain. We who live overseas are apt at times to think that a stronger hand might have been kept on local Germans in what ever neighbourhood we may happen to live in; but if we contrast the bearing towards them entertained by the Colonial military authorities with that observed at Home, we shall doubtless feel that the people in Britain had best remove the beam from their own eye, and make the mote that happens to exist in ours. Of course India is peculiar in that it has not only to deal with the German but also with many elusive gentry who may or may not be Turkish subjects—and who may or may not be doing their best to undermine British authority among the native population. Italy and Austria.

When Italy decided to stand alongside the Allies we remarked that, so far as the Adriatic was concerned, all the geography was in Austria's favour, her coast being comfortably protected, for the most part, by islands and channels. From this morning's wire it is clear that Italy means to rob her adversary of this undue advantage, and, even though her attack on the Dalmatian group has cost her a cruiser, there is not much room for doubt as to how the fight went. Aerially, too, Italy has been causing more trouble both on sea and on land. The arsenal at Trieste—the arsenal of the country—should make a useful mark for the aviators. The land fighting would appear to be just as admirable in its way, and it is more than ever clear that General Cadorna is not to be deflected from the rigid line, which he has struck out for himself—that of "making all clear" before he pushes on to Trieste.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Hagg, charged two boat-people with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 20th inst. The first defendant was fined \$6 and the other \$3, while five other boat-people, who were charged with unlawfully being the outside boys of more than five others lying alongside the s.s. *T. Ming*, thus causing obstruction in the harbour, were fined \$5 each.

MAJOR-GENERAL KELLY, C.B.

Chamber of Commerce's Appreciation.

Hongkong, July 19, 1915.
The Acting Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following correspondence:—
Sir:—On the eve of your departure from the Colony the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered the Colony during your term of office, more particularly since the outbreak of war last August.

We know that this has resulted in a very great increase in the responsibilities of your high office, and we realize that you have fully met the needs of the situation. We would specially refer to the steps taken to improve the defences of the Colony and the able manner in which the multitudinous regulations which a state of war and a declaration of military law entail have been carried out under your directions with the minimum of inconvenience to the civil population. We would also specially refer to the steps taken under your guidance to improve the usefulness and efficiency of the Hongkong Volunteer Force, whose numbers have in the past been below what they should be in a Colony of this size and importance.

While much regretting your departure we trust that it will result in your employment in a still more important post and that you will shortly have the satisfaction of again serving in the field. While wishing you farewell we trust you have before you very many more honourable and useful years in the service of His Majesty.

We would beg to extend our good wishes to Mrs. Kelly and Miss Kelly.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(Sgd) E. A. HEWITT, Chairman.

His Excellency, Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Officer Commanding the China Command, Hongkong.

Headquarters, China Command, Hongkong, July 14, 1915.

The Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir:—I desire to acknowledge your very kind letter of the 12th inst. and to express my very deep appreciation of the great honour which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has done me. That my efforts to carry on my duties here have not been considered unsuccessful, is a source of great gratification to me.

I shall always look back with very great pleasure upon my time in Hongkong, and amongst the pleasantest of my recollections will be my friendly relations with so many members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Yours very truly, (Sgd) F. H. KELLY, Major General.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

	July 1	...	Tons
" 2	...	...	253
" 3	...	...	265
" 4	...	...	248
" 5	...	...	249
" 6	...	...	280
" 7	...	...	250
" 8	...	...	258
" 9	...	...	228
" 10	...	...	228
" 11	...	...	238
" 12	...	...	230
" 13	...	...	240
" 14	...	...	222
" 15	...	...	249
" 16	...	...	265
" 17	...	...	276
" 18	...	...	275
" 19	...	...	247
" 20	...	...	262
Total to 20th inst.	5293		
Daily average	264.65		

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) are:—

Parades.
(Central Police Station, 5.30 p.m.).
Wednesday, July 21st.—Nos. 1 and 2 Chinese Platoons. Also British and Portuguese recruits.
Thursday, July 22nd.—Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons.
Friday, July 23rd.—Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Platoons and all recruits of Chinese Company—for marching exercises, without arms.
Absentees from Parade.
Platoon Commanders will send to the D. S. P. on or before Saturday morning, July 24, a complete list of their men absent from the combined parade on the 20th inst. with the reasons given for such absence.

SUPPRESSING REBEL ORGANS.

"A Salvation Association." Lately the Government issued notifications to the provincial officials, stating that during the China-Japanese diplomatic crisis a number of merchants at Shanghai founded an Association under the name of the Salvation Association. Subsequently a number of rebels joined the association and, instead of remaining an innocent body for the salvation of the country it became a secret organ working for seditious purposes. A large number of merchants being ignorant of the real nature of the said association have enrolled themselves as its members, and the rebels under the cloak of patriotism and the salvation of the country have succeeded in inducing a large number of people to join the branch offices of the association which are now springing into existence in various provinces and the promoters of this campaign are now trying to turn the association into a permanent body. The Government reminds the local officials that the aim of the original promoters of the said association was to protect the rights and privileges of this country during the recent diplomatic crisis but since the crisis has already passed, there is no necessity for the people to have such an organ, through which the rebels are insidiously working for their revolutionary cause. Local officials in the provinces are warned to be on their guard against such seditious organs.—*Peking Gazette*.

AUTONOMY FOR OUTER MONGOLIA.

Russian and Chinese Concessions.

Peking, June 8.—The Russian, Chinese, and Mongolian delegates, who have been negotiating at Kiakhta, this morning signed an agreement relative to Outer Mongolia, containing 22 Articles and two Notes. One Note provides amnesty for political offenders, and the other concerns telegraph matters.

The agreement recognises Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia, which is declared to be part of Chinese territory, but provides for full autonomy therein and non-interference by China. The effect of the agreement from the point of view of China is to save her face, but to deny her right to colonize or to employ military force. Russia denies herself in various respects, but retains all commercial advantages previously held and obtains the establishment of Outer Mongolia as a buffer State. Outer Mongolia acquires autonomy and independence in internal affairs as regards both Russia and China, but is disappointed in her aspirations to form a Mongolian State including Inner Mongolia. Owing to the implied recognition of the Chinese right to full control of Inner Mongolia, the result of the negotiations is more satisfactory to China than at any time seemed probable.—*Times* correspondent.

MUNITIONS BILL PASSED.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN THE LORDS.

THE CRYING NEED FOR SHELLS.

The Bill to establish a Ministry of Munitions received the Royal Assent this afternoon. Before parting with it, the House of Lords made the measure the occasion of a debate which, because of the bold frankness of the speeches, was by far the most important that has yet been heard upon the subject of munitions since the *Times* of June 9.

Lord Curzon, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said it was common knowledge that grave anxiety had arisen during the last few months concerning the supply of munitions. Upon that supply depended the ultimate issues of the war, not only for ourselves but for our Allies, "for whom we are making provision in respect of munitions on a scale of which this country is scarcely aware." Neither the magnitude and heroism of our Armies nor the genius of their leaders would avail to drive the enemy to a final and ruinous defeat unless they were made effective by a supply of munitions on a scale superior to that of the enemy. The task of providing that supply was beyond the resources of a terribly overworked War Office. It required the undivided attention of a separate Department, presided over by a Minister of great resource, unbounded energy and driving power, and with exceptional influence over industrial organizations. Such a Minister would utilize the armies of labour which were only waiting to be used.

Compulsion for Shirkers.

Lord Joicey thought the Government ought to take power to deal with men as well as munitions. Some form of compulsion, applied to shirkers, he believed, would be approved by the bulk of the people. Lord Middleton regarded the Bill as "the first step" in the organization of the nation for war.

A striking speech was made by Lord St. Davids. He defended the organized working classes against what he conceived to be unfair attacks. He saw nothing undemocratic in the compulsory requisition of labour, and he believed that it would come. But it must "begin at the top," and must not be confined to working men. There were well-to-do idlers among the upper classes. "Even among the members of your Lordships' House men can be found who have never done a day's work since the day they were born... and there are a few even among your sons who are hanging about the theatres and music-halls and will not face the dangers of war." One peer, an ex-servant of the Crown, had given a dance at which many such young men were present. Of course, Lord St. Davids added, they were unskilled; "but unskilled labour is needed to wait upon skilled labour, in order that the greatest advantage may be obtained." Victory—this was his last word—is not yet won or begun. Before it is, all will have to do their share.

Messages From the Trenches.

Messages from the trenches were brought by Lord Stanhope and Lord Stalbridge, who returned recently from the front. Lord Stanhope, who goes back to-morrow, said the men were asking when they would find support at home. "I am stating nothing that every German staff officer does not know," he continued, "when I say that, speaking broadly, the French hold their trenches by a few rifles and the support of their wonderful 75mm. guns; while we hold our trenches, broadly, by rifle fire. The French system is expensive in ammunition. Ours is expensive in life. Every day wasted in our factories means more lives lost at the front, and every man in this country who does not occupy his time to the fullest possible advantage of the country

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Leave.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Private J. Ralston from 23.7.15 to 9.9.15, Private J. Forster from 26.7.15 to 9.9.15, Sapper A. Williams from 1.8.15 to 31.8.15, Sgt. H. G. Hegarty from 19.7.15 to 19.9.15, Sapper J. O. Ballard from 19.7.15 to 19.7.16, LeCpl. L. J. Blake from 19.7.15 to 19.8.15, Private J. C. Gletcher from 23.7.15 to 10.9.15.

Struck Off.

The undermentioned members, having failed to return to the Colony on the expiration of their leave of absence, are struck off the strength, with effect from the dates stated below:—Private W. S. P. Deas, 6.9.14, LeCpl. H. Goldenberg, 31.3.15, Private A. Luing, 13.3.15, Private A. F. Deane, 27.3.15, Private W. McCulloch, 23.4.15.

Medical Attendance.

Members of Balch's Section and Engineer Company who apply for medical treatment at the Government Civil Hospital must inform the Hospital Authorities, on admission, in which of the above detachments they are doing duty.

Promotion.

Private R. L. Robb, Signalling Section, to be Lance Corporal, dated July 20, 1915.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 21st inst., 7 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling at Headquarters, 5.30 p.m. The following members of Right Section M. G. Co. are present:—Ptes. Bilton, Carvalho, Franco, Hunt, Johnson, Julian, Place, Monteiro, Castillo, Remedios, F. N. Silva, and Lima—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road range. Service rifle to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend. Remainder of Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 23rd inst.—H. K. V. R. Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 23rd inst.—H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer from 23rd to 30th inst.—Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant from 23rd to 30th inst.—Corpl. Shenior.

is responsible for the loss of those lives." The man who refused to do his duty in the workshop should be sent to fight, whether he liked it or not.

Lord Stalbridge had a similar declaration to make. What the men in Flanders and France were thinking was not "When will the war end?" but "When will the people of England wake up and give us the guns we require?" He demanded the organization of the nation "under military discipline." The Government should give the workmen some idea of the amount of ammunition required. The guns at the front were capable of firing a million rounds in 24 hours, though, of course, it did not follow that that number was needed every day.

Requisition of Labour.

The debate was wound up by Lord Curzon. He detected, he said, echoes of bygone speeches of his own in what had been said about compulsion and the control of labour; but it would be unwise for him to enter at this moment into those "rather perilous" fields. He recalled Lord Kitchener's recent statement that shells were now being produced with greater rapidity, and he hinted that the new Minister of Munitions would make an early statement on the expectations of the Department. He added that, while this Bill gave no power to requisition labour, one of the Defence of the Realm Acts gave power to compel employers and employees in factories and workshops to obey the orders of the Admiralty and the War Office as to the use of the shop and plant. If the Government thought further powers were required, they would ask for them in a separate Bill.

THE WAR AND AFTER.

Organisation of Trade and Industry.

Whether the war comes to a speedy end or is prolonged through another winter, the time is ripe to consider the problems which will await solution when peace has been declared. It is obvious says the *Globe* that our fighting resources must largely depend upon our commercial and industrial prosperity. Without such prosperity it would be impossible for us to maintain the naval and military forces necessary to command success. The organization of trade, therefore, is quite as important as the organization of our fighting forces. The two things can never be separated.

In warring with a chivalrous foe the wounds of battle are soon healed. We have fought with both France and Russia during the last century, but when the sword was sheathed and an honourable peace concluded we soon resumed amicable relationships. This cannot be the case after the present war. By her cold blooded murder of peaceful non-combatants, her innumerable acts of pillage and rapine, her disregard of every rule of civilized warfare, her poisoning of wells, and her employment of asphyxiating gases, Germany has shown herself to be a savage and brutal foe, whose name will be held in abhorrence and detestation for generations to come. When peace is restored, therefore, there can be no resumption of trade between Germany and the Allies on anything like the scale which existed previous to the war. By her own acts Germany has dealt a deadly blow at her trade with her best customers.

It is certain that, for very many years to come, no inhabitant of the British Empire, no Frenchman and no Russian will feel inclined to purchase goods from Germany which can be obtained elsewhere. It is clear, then, that there will be greatly extended fields for British trade both at home and abroad. If the opportunity is seized by British manufacturers, encouraged and assisted by the Government, we shall be able to compensate ourselves tenfold for the loss of German trade by increased trade with the more civilized nations of the world.

The war has demonstrated the essential unity of the British Empire. Our kinsmen in our great Dominions have given lavishly of their lives and treasure because they are fighting in a common cause. It is clear that our relationships after the war must be of a closer and more intimate character than they were before. The Colonial Secretary has made the announcement that the Government intend to consult the Dominions of the Empire on the question of the terms of peace to be submitted at the proper time for Great Britain and her Allies. This is a proper recognition of the great part the Dominions have played in the present conflict, and of the status of daughter nations to which they have attained. But it cannot end there. If the views of the Dominions are to weigh in deciding the terms of peace their interests and opinions ought surely to count when framing the policy of the Empire in normal times. Closer co-operation in defence and in trade is the obvious solution of the problem, and is one which the war has made not only possible but easy.

The problem of employment will probably become a pressing one when peace is signed. The Government orders for munitions and clothing, which at present keep so many of our workers busy, will have practically ceased, and there will be a demand for employment from a million or more men returning from the colours to civil life. How can work be provided for all these? Obviously, in one way only, and that is by extending the sale of British goods in all parts of the globe. The vast markets of North and South America and the Far East offer great opportunities at the present time for British trade, while the trade which Germany has heretofore done in the British Empire should, with difficulty, be secured by the Mother-country. Given a Minister

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK, VARIETY OF SAUSAGES, PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM, DRIPPING, LARD, CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES, PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play at North Point Beach To-Night from nine to eleven o'clock.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

Longest Casualty Lists of The War.

The casualty lists issued by the War Office during the week-end are the longest hitherto received during the war. They contain a total of 5,615 of all ranks, of whom 1,673 are reported dead. Of the grand total, 3,443 come from France and 2,172 from the Dardanelles.

Captain the Hon. William Andrew Nugent, 15th Hussars, brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Westmeath, is among those who have died of wounds. Including these lists, the names of 913 officers and 20,006 N.C.O.s and men have appeared in casualty list since last Monday.

Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords on August 25 gave the casualties for the battle of Mons as over 2,000. Mr. Asquith stated on November 13 that the British casualties in France up to October 31 were approximately 57,000 of all ranks. On February 8 he gave the figures up to February 4 as 104,000. Mr. Tennant on April 15 stated the total up to April 11 to be 139,347. On the other hand, the German casualty lists are rapidly growing, the total not issued being 518. The names take up nearly 7,000 closely-printed pages.

ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN.

To Prevent German Jews From Becoming Officers.

Amsterdam, June 6.—The *Tagblatt* of Berlin states that German anti-Semitic organs are starting a new campaign to prevent Jews in Germany from becoming officers after the war. The paper states that the leading anti-Jewish paper *Der Hammer* says the world war is Jews' work. D'Annunzio and Sonnino are both Jews, while another Jew, Dernburg, is betraying Germany in America.

The *Tagblatt*, which is owned by Mosse, a leading Berlin Jew, challenges the Government to put an end to the mad attacks while German Jews are being killed by thousands with their Christian brothers on the battlefields.

of Commerce to organize and coordinate, and with fair play to the British manufacturer and reasonable security for the investment of capital, then the expansion of trade following the war will be such as to provide ample work for all who are able and willing to undertake it.

TELEGRAMS.

NO INTERNATIONAL CUP TIES.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." London, Received, July 20. The Football Association has decided that there will be no international cup ties, while the leagues will only be allowed to arrange friendly matches, provided they do not interfere with war work. Only Saturday matches will be allowed and the players will not be paid, nor will they be registered.

It Cuts the Cords

that blind helpless hands. It strikes off the shackles of Rheumatism. It restores strength and freedom from pain, brings back the ability to walk, work and enjoy life's richest blessings.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has been for many years the one great liberator of suffering humanity—the marvellous remedy on which absolute dependence may be placed. Countless cases have been cured. Cripples have been made to walk, bedridden victims of Rheumatism's tortures have arisen cured. Sufferers given up by doctors and discharged from hospitals, as incurable have obtained ready relief and have been cured by Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle. Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"NAMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 21st inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

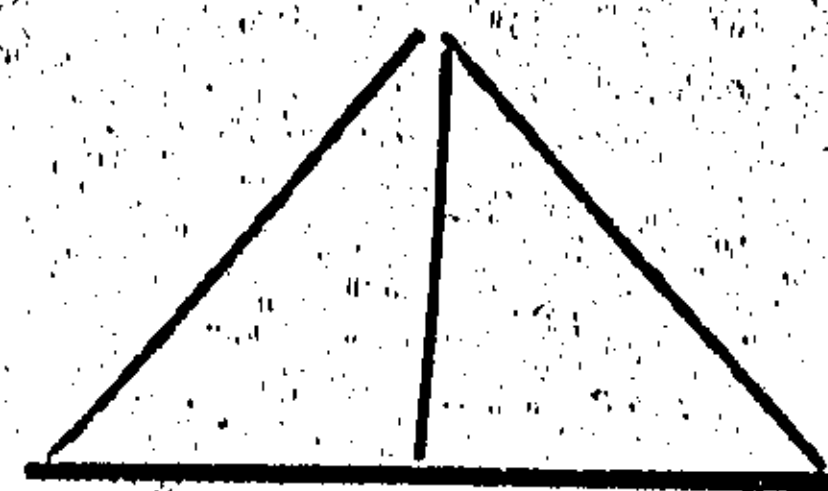
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by: JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.

HONGKONG CLUB.

WANTED.

An European Steward. Apply in writing to The Secretary.



PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR THE MAN OF TASTE

SMART DESIGNS IN WHITE and COLOURS. NOW SHOWING AT

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED

SOCKS

IN

LISLE AND CASHMERE

In a large variety of Designs and Colourings including Black and White.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS HOSIERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

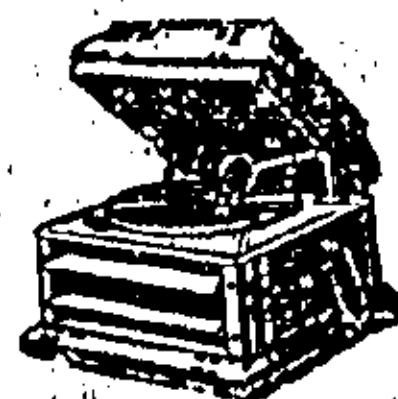
and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.



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Tel. 1322

EASILY PROVED.

To Try

KING GEORGE IV WHISKY.

ONCE is all that is needed to ensure its continuance—that is a certainty.

Connoisseurs Proclaim it.

THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH

THE DISTILLER'S CO., LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailing times and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 21st JULY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 22nd JULY.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd., THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., and THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.
[HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	THURS., 29th T. 20,000 July, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	TUES., 27th T. 12,500 July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	TUES., 17th T. 12,500 Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	THURSDAY, T. 12,000 29th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	THURSDAY, T. 8,000 22nd July.
KOBE & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt.	THURSDAY, T. 12,500 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.	
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.	
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " " Montreal £60. 3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " " 1st Return £17.10/—	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.	
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16/—	
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	
" " 2nd " \$ 90. " " 2nd " \$ 83.	

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers.

To Sail.

W'WEI, C'FOO & T'SIN	Huichow	22nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	26th July at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenao," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 21st July, 1915.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tilbodas		in port	JAPAN	22nd July
Tilmanoeck	JAVA	18th July		
Tjikembang	JAPAN	5th Aug.	JAVA	7th Aug.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
First Class to London		£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York		£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		23rd July at 2 p.m.
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Port.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 23rd July at 2.30 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 27th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 30th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The "Bureau Veritas" List. The Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on April 1, of wrecks and casualties recorded in February last, announces that 34 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost, 14 by stranding, 3 by collision, while 12 foundered, 2 were abandoned, and 3 missing. In addition, 3 were broken up or converted. No fewer than 79 sailing vessels were damaged: 18 by stranding, 6 by collision, 2 by fire, 14 by leaks, and 39 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 65: 10 by stranding, 5 by collision, 4 by fire, while 33 foundered, 2 were abandoned, and 11 were missing. The steamers damaged were 415: 92 by stranding, 98 by collision, 32 by fire, 33 by leaks, 89 by stress of weather; while 71 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

Increase of Tonnage.

The intervention of Italy means a substantial increase in the world's supply of tonnage. According to particulars published in Lloyd's List, 36 German vessels of 142,778 tons, and 21 Austrian vessels of 73,895 tons have been sheltering since last August in Italian or Italian colonial ports. Fifty-seven vessels of 219,671 tons which had been lying idle will now be able to participate in the world's commerce. Many of the enemy vessels detained in the Italian ports are fine liners, says the London and China Express. The largest of these, the Molke, of 12,000 tons, the Konig Albert, of 10,500 tons which are at Genoa, and the Bayern, of 8,000 tons, at Naples. Arrangements with German shipping companies were made by the London Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the year for obtaining the delivery of British cargo from the German liners. A special license enabling merchants to make the necessary payments was granted by the British Government. Such cargo has not been released would now presumably be the subject of special terms.

Bangkok Shipping.

We quote the following editorial remarks in the Bangkok Times of June 29.—"So far as we can ascertain to-day, Bangkok is not well informed as to the exact significance of the announcement that the B.L. is commencing a fortnightly service between this port and Singapore. But though information is lacking, and the boat announced is said to be an old one, it is plain at any rate that the fortune of war is bringing another British line to Bangkok, and one that has the prestige of a great eastern company. If the capture of German trade is not the matter of course that many people supposed at the beginning of the war, there is no doubt that it will become more of a reality as the war goes on. The shipping trade of Bangkok affords one instance, for things will never be the same as before the war, and one may look forward with confidence to the British flag taking a place in local shipping that will be in some measure commensurate with the British trade of the port. Nothing has happened, however, to give ground for thinking that any single flag will have anything like a monopoly in the future. In the old days, the Scottish Oriental and the "blue-funnel" lines did have a practical monopoly. The earliest year for which we can at the moment find statistics is 1899, when the process of transference from the one flag to the other had been going on for some little time. In that year 70 per cent. of the tonnage was under the British flag, and 18 per cent. under the German, and it is reasonable to deduce that formerly over 80 per cent. of the shipping trade was British. The N.D.L. bought these two lines of ships, and what was more important took over the organization which had developed the lines with the trade. But the N.D.L. never had quite the same monopoly. The Rickmers line, the N.Y.K., and now the Chino-Siam company completed one after the other, and the Norwegian shipping trade has grown steadily. Still the German corporation did have a commanding position, and there seems no likelihood that any single line is going to succeed it, at least that it will recover that position.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Fishes, Haddocks, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Yatshing	Fri., 23rd July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Namsang*	Sat., 24th July at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyang*	Sun., 25th July at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 25th July at 7 a.m.
WWEI & Nientsin	Cheongshing*	Wed., 28th July at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Fooksang*	Thur., 29th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 31st July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. † Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei. ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.		
For freight and further particulars, apply to		
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.		
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.		

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates. For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9 Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED. General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atiantique	M. M.	24, July
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Via B.O. & S'le via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shawee M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan			

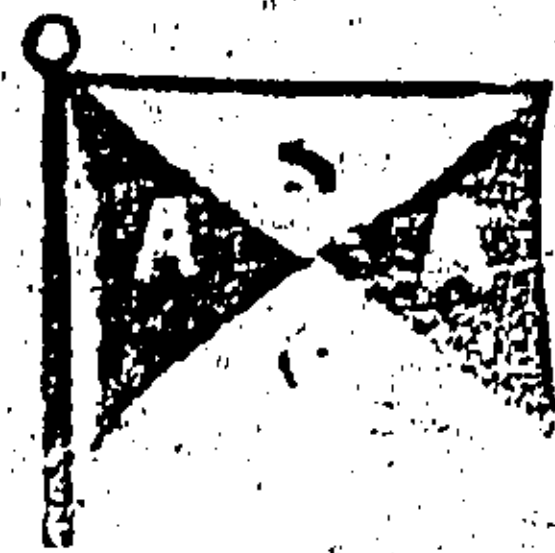
AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	20, July
Hiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20, July
Shanghai via Ningpo	Hingsang	J. M. Co.	21, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'kuwa M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sargola	D. S. Co.	23, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimua	D. L. Co.	24, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Fooksang	P. & O.	30, July
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Malta	P. & O.	30, July
African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 17th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C.P.R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on Saturday, the 17th July at 2 p.m. due to arrive Vancouver on Saturday, the 31st July.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports (Port Darwin and Manila) on the 19th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The F.M. s.s. PERSIA sails from Yokohama on the 15th inst. via Manila for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,732, Yamana, 6th July—Wakamatsu, 30th June, Coal—M.B.G.K.

Lakung, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 19th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Jade Fr. s.s. 385, J. Pannier, 2nd July—Haiphong, 20th June, Rice—O.S. & Co.

Luangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Walker, 10th July—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.

Tyders, Br. s.s. 480, W. R. Wallace, 12th July—Singapore, 2nd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Heinrich, Chinese s.s. Monroe, 12th July—Tientsin, Gen.—O.M.S.N. Co.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,350, S. Wilde, 12th July—Saigon, 7th July, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Otowa Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,760, N. Hyodo, 13th July—Moji, 7th July, Coal—M. B. K.

Hongmoh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 13th July—Amoy, 13th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Shans, 17th July—Tientsin, 9th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Taminaga, 13th July—Manila, 13th July, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Polynesian, Fr. s.s. 3,543, Costa, 15th July—Saigon, 12th July, Gen.—M. M.

Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, E. Rice, 15th July—San Francisco, Gen.—F.M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. H. Pennefather, 16th July—Manila, General—B. & S.

Choo Chow Tu, Br. s.s. 1,200, De Wolfel, 16th July—Bangkok, 10th July, Wood & Rice—B. & S.

Tjimanoeck, Dut. s.s. 3,510, A. W. Le Rooy, 16th July—Java, 12th June, Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 18th July—Haiphong and Hoibow, 15th July, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Luangchow, Br. s.s. 1,243, W. Benson, 19th July—Shanghai, 15th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Spittle, 18th July—Manila, 14th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,226, W. C. T. Filmer, 19th July—San Francisco, 19th June—T. K. K.

Sargola, Br. s.s. 3,349, R. A. Milne, R. N. R., 19th July—Singapore, 13th July, Gen.—D. S. Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. Gilroy, 20th July—Singapore, 14th July, Gen.—I. C. S. Co.

Keljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,168, D. Imadumai, 19th July—Haiphong, 17th July, Rice.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,184, J. Watt Walker, 20th July—Shanghai 17th July—Gen.—B. & S.

Bennalder, Br. s.s. 1,959, J. H. Mason, 20th July—Singapore, 14th July, Gen.—Gibb Livingston & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolf, 20th July—Manila, 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

THE KWANGTUNG FLOODS.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

Relief Efforts in the Delta.

The praiseworthy efforts of the Tung Wah and other relief agencies are continuing all over the Delta, but there is still the feeling that only the bare fringe of the distress is being reached. Advice from Canton lay emphasis on the general fear of pestilence that must, almost inevitably, arise from the bad smells and the drinking of flood water. The Macao and river steamers are still encountering drifting corpses. Many of these have floated down to Macao, and, in Passaneau Bay alone, thirty bodies were counted from the deck of a passing boat. More were seen in the "Praya Grande Bay," while on the Macao beach are to be found many unwelcome visitors in the form of good-sized snakes that have been flooded out of their holes and have been swimming in search of safety. By this way, it is reported that a snake, five feet in length, was killed on Shamshau on Saturday.

In the mulberry-growing district, immediately south of Canton, the water has been sinking some four inches a day and has now dropped to three or four feet. The loss of life here has happily been small, though the destruction of property and personal belongings has been as serious as anywhere. Practically all the people are engaged in the silk worm industry and so every house has its own large canoe—used for going up and down the creeks where the mulberry leaves are to be gathered. During the Revolution the whole of this district was destroyed by fire, and practically no attempt has been made to erect any permanent structure since, though a vast population lives in huts made of paddy-straw. The luckless natives have, in most cases, lost their apparatus for silk spinning and all their household furniture as well.

The s.s. Tai Ming set out as already stated, for this district on Saturday with a great quantity of provisions. She reached the village of Wong Lin on Sunday morning and was the object of so small amount of our city to the villagers, most of whom had never seen any steamship larger than small river gun-boats of the Moon-ha class. The Tai Ming's passengers were persons who had friends in the neighborhood to whom they were taking provisions from Hongkong. The moment the boat stopped, one man—against the advice of more experienced people—went ashore to find his friends, without any escort. In a brief while he returned—robbed of everything he possessed. The need for protection was made clear enough by the fact that fifty Cantonese soldiers, fully armed had awaited the vessel, and came on board as soon as she stopped.

Having handed out a quantity of rice the ship steamed back to Sam Hang Ki where she anchored and got to business with the real work of distributing. Before her anchor was down hundreds of canoes swarmed at her sides, their occupants crying piteously for food. All their supplies had been washed away, they said, and all their lives were drowned. The soldiers had their work cut out to keep these famished people from clambering on board and rushing for the food store. A large lighter was speedily loaded with rice and, when this had been sent on its work of mercy, the local gentry were notified of the presence of the Tai Ming, and came immediately to assist in the distribution of food. This was a measure greatly needed, for there was every likelihood

that, unless they took control and unless the rice-laden boats and launches which now left the ship were accompanied by one of the agents of the owners, the rice would be sold (perhaps at famine prices) instead of given away.

The canoes clung obstinately round the ship all day, but, at nightfall the skipper ordered them to draw off to bare hailing distance. On the following day they, of course, came again, their owners clamouring as before. The work of unloading was pursued very rapidly and, in the afternoon, the skipper and ten soldiers, all fully armed, went on shore. "I say on shore," observed Captain Lewington, "but there was little enough shore left to go on."

We took one of the ship's boats as far as she would go, but soon had to change into a native canoe, in order to be able to get through the creeks and narrow lanes of the town.

The canoe trip was not without its excitement for, on two or three occasions, the little craft became wedged between the outward-bulging sides of the houses. The expedition reached the ship again without molestation; in which it was lucky, for robbery seems to be rather more rife than usual—and that is saying a good deal—throughout the whole region. Two miles from where the ship lay, a village was completely looted and a number of girls taken away to be sold. No one dares travel a mile unescorted if he has anything worth stealing and, as the skipper remarked "there are not enough soldiers to go round."

The ship was to leave in the evening, and a sufficient quantity of rice and potatoes had been kept back for sharing out among the owners of the canoes. Each canoe as she received her share had a white cross painted on her side. In many cases attempts were made to wash this off, so that a second supply might be obtained; but oil paint has an objection to yielding to river water and scrubbing, and the ruse did not succeed. Even after a general distribution, the canoes still refused to move, and it was only by good luck that several of them were not swamped when the ship started to get under way.

We learn that at Yung Ki, an important silk-manufacturing town, the dykes held firm through heat, and practically no loss was sustained. At one place the magistrate took matters very easily. When the flood began, he shut himself up, so it is reported, and refused to see any "callers." As soon as possible he escaped to Canton, leaving in charge his secretary who, when asked for help, blandly stated that he had no power to do anything.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwongtung Flood Relief Fund.

Sir Robert Ho Tung \$3000.00.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. 2500.00.
P. Kwong Wah Hospital 1115.71.

The following subscribed 500.00 Green Island Cement Co. Ltd., Mr. Chen Kang Yue, Lady Ho Tung, Mr. Chu Pik Tang, Shan Shau Tong Preserved Ginger Exporters' Guild 400.00. Messrs. Tai Yuen 350.00. Mr. Chan Kang Yue's family 300.00. Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co. 250.00. Wantai Government School 205.50.

The following subscribed \$200. Messrs. Kwong On Cheung, Wing Fung, Kwong Yee Wo, Foo Koo Hong, K'ik Lok Chi, \$101.

The following subscribed, \$100. Po Loong, Mr. Ku Ping Nam, Heung On Insurance Co., Messrs. Chit Shing Hong, Messrs. Kwong Cheong Hong, Messrs. Hip Hing Loong, Messrs. Wo Loong, Messrs. Yuen Tung Lee, Messrs. Lai Hing, Wai San Bank, Messrs. Kam Lee Yuen,

NOBLER THAN THE HAPSBURGS.

Signor Salandra's Great War Speech.

The Italian Premier's speech was of a truly remarkable character. We quote says the *Globe*, from a full report communicated by Renter. Signor Salandra said, *inter alia*:

"Since I speak from the Capitol and represent in this solemn hour the people and the Government of Italy, I, a modest citizen, feel that I am far nobler than the head of the House of the Hapsburgs (loud cheers)."

"The continued suspicions and the aggressive intentions of Austria against Italy are notorious, and are authentically proved. We were bitterly reproached for not having accepted the offers made towards the end of May, but these offers made in good faith? (laughter). Certain documents indicate that they were not. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg said that the aim of these concessions was to purchase our neutrality, and therefore, gentlemen, you may applaud us for not having accepted them (loud cheers). Moreover, these concessions, even in their last and belated edition, in no way responded to the objectives of Italian policy."

Germany's Dream Shattered.

"I do not wish to speak of Germany to you without admiration and respect. I am the Italian Prime Minister, not the German Chancellor, and I do not lose my head (loud applause). But with all respect for learned, powerful, and great Germany, an admirable example of organisation and resistance, in the name of Italy I declare no subjection and no prostration over anyone (cheers). The dream of a universal hegemony is shattered. The world has risen. The peace and civilisation of future humanity must be founded on respect for existing national autonomies (loud applause). Among these Germany will have to sit as an equal and not as a master (loud cheers)."

Signor Salandra referred to Balow. He said: "I believe that he had sympathies for Italy, and did all he could to bring about an agreement, but how great and how numerous were the mistakes he made in translating his good intentions into action!"

"All We Have and Are."

Signor Salandra concluded: "Since destiny has entrusted to our generation the terrible and sublime task of realising the ideal of a great Italy which the heroes of the resurrection were not to see accomplished, let us accept this task in a dauntless spirit, ready to give the country ourselves all that we are and all that we have. Let all eyes turn to the tricolour which waves over the camp near the sacred person of the King. In this sign we shall conquer. Long live Italy! Long live the King! (loud and prolonged cheers and cries of "Long live the King!")"

Crown Land Sale.

A sale of Crown Land by public auction will be held at the Police Station, Au Tau, at noon tomorrow.

Major General Ventris.

From the 23rd instant, Major General Ventris' visitors book will be kept at the Guard Room, Murray Barracks, in Garden Road. Visitors wishing to call on him may do so by writing their names in his book at that place.

Messrs. Kwong Fook Woo Sui Wa Club Messrs. Joseph Bros. China Merchants S.N. Co. Wing Hing Bank as hire of a steam-launch loaned to Messrs. Kwong Mow Tai for 5 days.
Mr. C. F. 50.00.
Mr. E. C. T. 40.00.
Mr. R. P. Harrison 10.00.
Already acknowledged \$182.00. Total \$195,661.22.

THE ARSON CHARGE.

Chinese Constable's Evidence.

This afternoon before Mr. R. Lindell, at the Police Court, the case was proceeded with, in which a charge of arson has been preferred against a tailor and four felts in consequence of an outbreak of fire at the tailor's premises.

Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Deputy Captain Superintendent of Police, appeared for the police, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker Deacon and Harston defended.

A Chinese detective said that at about 5 a.m. on July 6 he was in Queen's Road East, near the entrance to Sun Fat Street, when he heard a police whistle blow in the direction of Swatow Lane. He ran in that direction and found a fire had broken out at No. 158 Queen's Road East. The street door was open and there was a big fire on the ground floor near the door. The conflagration was under the stairs and the flames were coming towards the door. He did not know if there was any fire at the back of the shop, being unable to see by reason of a show case in the middle of the shop. Witness blew his whistle and an Indian constable arrived. At that time he saw the fire on the ground floor could not be extinguished, and walking across the road he looked up to the first floor, from the windows of which flames were emerging. His idea was that there were two separate fires in progress. There were goods in the shop, but very little, and also four sewing machines.

In answer to Mr. Shenton, witness said that there was quite a large fire in progress when he arrived.

The case was adjourned, Mr. T. H. King informing his Worship that it would take some time.

OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FUND.

The following letter was received by H. E. the Governor from the Hon. Secretary of the Overseas Club.

The Overseas Club.
General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.
June 15th, 1915.

Your Excellency.—On behalf of the citizens of Hongkong on June 1st, we forwarded to the Secretary of State for War the remittance of £4,500 you were good enough to send us. The Director of Military Aeronautics at the War Office has selected three 70 h.p. 2 B Aeroplanes, instead of two of the larger machines. Each of these machines costs the sum of £1,500, on which a brass plate is being placed, saying that they are due to the generosity of the people of Hongkong. Only recently, owing to military exigencies, it has been decided not to paint the titles in large letters on Aeroplanes.

I am,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
Sd. JOHN EVELYN WRENCH.
Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

His Excellency
Sir Francis H. May, K.O.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUNDS.

The following donations were collected by Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley in June and forwarded to Lady Lugard in London.

Anonymous \$50. Mr. N. L. Watson \$50. Mr. G. M. Young \$25. Mr. Athol Anderson \$10. Mr. A. Beattie \$10. Mr. M. P. Beattie \$10. Mrs. E. Bowley \$10. Mr. H. F. Carmichael \$10. Mr. George Hastings \$10. Mr. A. R. Lowe \$10. Mr. O. E. Richardson \$10 and Mr. H. Skott \$10.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The Shortage of Shells.

It may be asserted quite confidently that it is not the shortage of shells of which we have heard so much during the last three or four weeks that is delaying the offensive in the West. A shortage there unquestionably is and it is costing us some valuable lives at the front which might have been spared if the industrial resources of the nation had been organised earlier. But the situation, in this respect is not so serious that it is affecting General Joffre's strategy and in refusing the offensive after the condition of the ground offers no insuperable obstacles to an advance the French Generalissimo is influenced by other considerations than this. All the same it behooves us at home to see to it that the supply of shells to the Army at the front is what the Army demands that it should be—absolutely unlimited. It is quite clear that this problem of munitions is the most serious and urgent one which the new Coalition Government has to face. It is no use our placing reliance on problematical assistance from America or from any other quarter. We must rely, in the first instance, on our own resources. To that extent it is no term of exaggeration to say that the campaign which Mr. Lloyd George is initiating up and down the country is, in a sense, the most important military operations which we have witnessed during the last few days. Everyone will wish the "little Welsh Attorney" success in the great task to which he has set his hand. The process of attrition will ultimately end this war in favour of the Allies. But it is only by heaping up our supply of munitions, and keeping our own army, and the armies of our Allies, supplied with all the shells they require that that end can be hastened and brought nearer.

It was stated in the House of Lords the other day that our guns were capable of firing a million rounds in the course of the twenty-four hours. It is not suggested that any continuous onslaught of this character is in any sense necessary. But this estimate, if it may be relied on, indicates the magnitude of the task which lies before us. But in this matter, as in everything else, the Overseas Dominions are coming to the aid of the Old Country. If I were permitted to state what one of our Overseas Dominions alone has undertaken to do in the direction of supplying munitions the figures simply would not be credited.

Close Quarters.

The best description of the sort of life and the kind of fighting now going on "somewhere in France" is contained in a long letter written by an Infantry Major at the end of last month. It is well worth quoting in full:—"We have been in the thick of it now for just three weeks and until last night, when we came back a mile behind the firing line for two days' rest, I had only had my boots and clothes off once. Several times I have not had time even to close my eyes for 56 hours and once 72 hours on end; so you must not blame me if, when I do get a few minutes' quiet, I prefer to snatch a little sleep rather than write letters. In fact I can't help myself; if I sit down for a moment, I drop off to sleep at once, whether I want to or not. You will probably have seen that we are slowly making progress and driving the Germans back trench by trench. But it is a deadly slow business, and frightfully expensive. If it were only a question of infantry, we could turn them out of any trench whenever

we liked; their infantry have got very little left in them, and always throw down their rifles and put up their hands when we get near them with the bayonet. But these trenches of theirs are full of machine guns, and when at last we have got up to the trench and captured it they turn their artillery on to it. The brigade on our right sent two battalions to attack a trench the other night. They got up to the trench in the dark with only about a dozen casualties, and the Germans at once fled leaving a few prisoners in their hands; but during the night and early morning they were so heavily shelled that by about 8 o'clock they were obliged to evacuate the trench and leave it empty.

We ourselves have had rather a trying time this last week. On Saturday last we were sent to take up our position in a trench which had been half captured (that is two companies of us—mine and another), so that the right of my company was up against the Germans in the same trench. Of course a barricade had been erected in the trench between us, but we were only 40 yards apart, and also just in the middle of my part of the line was a communication trench which was still held by the Germans. Naturally, they did not leave us in peace long. They began to throw bombs over to us from both places, and although most of them fell short, they were very annoying. So we built out a parapet of sandbags, and from there bombed them back again, and from opposite the communication trench I got a trench mortar (a small gun which throws bombs farther than hand throwing—you can get them at 300 yards)—to work. This kept them a bit quieter, but as soon as we stopped for a moment down they would come again and harry some more at us. In the midst of it all the most violent thunderstorm I have ever seen—the lightning almost continuous, lighting up the whole scene, and the deafening crashes of thunder mingling with the bomb explosions made a noise that seemed to split one's head. Also, rain came down in sheets, and in five minutes we were wet to the skin. Fortunately this did not last very long, but the Hans kept us busy till dawn, when they slackened off a bit. Luckily for us they were so close to us in the trench that their artillery did not dare to fire on us, so we had a comparatively peaceful day—Whit Sunday.

The Gallant Canadians.

The Major continues as follows:—"The following night the Canadians, who were on our left, were ordered to take a small fort at the end of the communication trench, and my company was ordered to bomb up the trenches to our right and take as much of it as we could. After making all our plans and arrangements, we started off just before dawn (2 o'clock) and jumped over the first barricade hurling bombs into their part of the trench and then got over the second barricade and began bombing and bayoneting up it. We had a pretty stiff fight for it, because, although the Germans did not wait to be bayoneted, they threw a large number of bombs into us as they retired step by step, and in consequence our casualties were rather heavy. Gradually, however, we worked our way along until we had taken about 250 yards of trench, by which time all our bombers had been killed or wounded, as also the few others I was able to get sent up to me from other companies, so I decided not to go any farther, but to double block the trench as far as we had gone and set to work to make that much good—strengthen the parapets, &c. (To be Continued.)"

ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY CO.

A Change of Name.

An extraordinary meeting of the Anglo-German Brewery Co. was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company, 45 Peking Road, Shanghai for the purpose of considering a proposal to change the name of the company. Mr. C. W. Wrightson presided, supported by Messrs. E. Jenner, Hogg, John Prentice, and M. Hoerter, directors, and D. B. Verney, agent, the attendance representing 847 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen. The suggested change in the title of the company will, I am sure, appeal to shareholders of all nationalities, and for obvious reasons it is unnecessary that I should dilate further upon the desirability of adopting the resolution. The company is a British company, and a change of name is, in the opinion of your directors, desirable from every point of view. I have therefore much pleasure in proposing the following resolution, namely, "That the name of the Company be changed to 'The Tsingtao Brewery Co., Ltd.'"

Mr. Jenner Hogg—I have pleasure in seconding that.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the resolution, having been carried by the required majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution at a second extraordinary meeting, which will subsequently be convened. The proceedings then terminated.

NORTHCLIFFE ATTACK.

Question to be Asked in the House of Commons.

Sir Harold Elveston, the Liberal member for Gateshead, has given notice of a question in the House printed as follows in the Parliamentary papers:

To ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether his notice has been drawn to the fact that the contents bill issued by the *Daily Mail* newspaper on May 21 consisted of the words "Kitchener's Tragic Blunder"; whether this bill had the sanction of the Press Censor or whether the question of prosecuting the persons responsible for the same for publishing false news has been considered.

The question will be asked on Tuesday (June 15) says the *Daily News* of June 12.

At a meeting of the executive of the Great Yarmouth Liberal Club a resolution was unanimously passed "condemning the unjustifiable and unpatriotic attacks made by the Amalgamated Newspapers, Ltd., through their publications upon the Secretary of State for War, and placing on record its appreciation of the inestimable work he has rendered to the Empire at a time of great national crisis."

At a meeting of the King's Lynn Town Council a resolution of confidence in Lord Kitchener was passed on the motion of the Mayor; and the Hemel Hempstead Borough Council has also passed a vote of confidence and expressed its "condemnation of the unpatriotic action of a section of the Press."

We have received from Mr. Henry Rokards, of Edmonton, Canada, a letter in which he says: "My son was one of the 1st Canadian Contingent. He was well fed, well equipped, and, when wounded, was well attended to on the field and hurried off post haste to an English hospital, where he had the best attention. Very many, of course, divide the credit of this and get my heartfelt thanks; but well I know, and full well Canada knows, that the guiding hand is K. of K. Thank God for raising up in the hour of British need a real live man."

THE WAP.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauve taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressey, and Hogue.

Sept. 28—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 20—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesaudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Dura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Quinby.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 3-10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Memel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Prizemyl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

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